

# TRA

**TRANSUBSTANTIATION.** *n. f.* [*transubstantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST.

How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of *transubstantiation*? *Locke.*

**TRANSUDATION.** *n. f.* [*transude*, Fr.] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glands. *Boyle.*

**TO TRANSUDE.** *v. n.* [*trans* and *sude*, Latin.] To pass through in vapour.

Purulent humors cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an aposthem, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot *transude* through the bag of an aposthem. *Harvey on Consumption.*

**TRANSVERSAL.** *adj.* [*transversal*, Fr. *trans* and *versalis*, Lat.] Running crosswise.

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *transversal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

**TRANSVERSALLY.** *adv.* [*transversal*, Fr.] In a cross direction.

There are divers subtle enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or *transversally*. *Wilkins.*

**TRANSVERSE.** *adj.* [*transversus*, Latin.] Being in a cross direction.

His violent touch  
Fled and puff'd *transverse* the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

Part in straight lines, part in *transverse* are found,  
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;  
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,  
Those clasp the arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a  
*transverse* side-blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley's Sermons.*

**TRANSVERSELY.** *adv.* [*transversely*, Latin.] In a cross direction.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *transversely*, both the ends shrink and make the wound gape. *Ambroise on Aliments.*

**TRANSUMPTION.** *n. f.* [*trans* and *sumo*, Latin.] The act of taking from one place to another.

**TRANSVERS.** *n. f.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

**TRAP.** *n. f.* [*trappe*, Saxon; *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A snare set for thieves or vermin.  
Die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox caught in a *trap*. *Taylor's holy living.*  
The *trap* springs and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Estr.*
2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.  
And lurking closely, in await now lay,  
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenser.*  
God and your majesty  
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into  
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
They continually laid *traps* to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did. *Calamy.*  
He seems a *trap* for charity to lay,  
And cons by night his lesson for the day. *Dryden.*
3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick.  
Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at span-farthing.  
He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,  
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap*-ball abstains. *King.*

**TO TRAP.** *v. a.* [*trappan*, Saxon.]

1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem.  
My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,  
Weaves tedious snares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shakespeare.*  
If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms  
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tir'd with false alarms. *Dryden.*
2. [See TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate.  
The steed that bore him  
Was *trapp'd* with polish'd steel, all shining bright,  
And covered with the achievements of the knight. *Spenser.*  
To spoil the dead of weed is sacrilege:  
But leave these reliques of his living might  
To deck his hearth and *trap* his tomb black steel. *Fa. Qu.*  
Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white horses *trapt* in silver. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

**TRAPDOOR.** *n. f.* [*trap* and *door*, Fr.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back

# TRA

to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors*, which open inwards, so as to give way into the blood to run into the heart. *Rap.*

**TO TRAPE.** *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipse*; probably of the same original with *drab*.] To run idly and fluttily about. It is used only of women.

**TRAPES.** *n. f.* [I suppose from *trape*.] An idle flatteringly woman. He found the fullen *trapes*.  
Possess with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Hart's Tris. p. iii.*  
From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg  
Than marry such a *trape*. *Gay's Beggar's Call it.*

**TRAPSTICK.** *n. f.* [*trap* and *stick*.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calls. *Stall. N. 553.*

**TRAPEZIUM.** *n. f.* [*trapezium*; *trapeze*, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel. *D. 1.*

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Woodward.*

**TRAPEZOID.** *n. f.* [*trapezoid* and *trapezoid*, French.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel. *D. 1.*

**TRAPPINGS.** *n. f.* [This word *Milnes* derives from *trap*, French, *trappe*.]

1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle.  
Caparisons and fleeds,  
Bases and tinsel *trappings*, gorgeous knights  
At joust and tournament. *Milton.*
2. Ornaments; drefs; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.  
These indeed seem,  
But I have that within which palliate flew;  
These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shakespeare.*  
He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large promises; but works only for his master. *L'Estr.*  
The points of honour poets may produce,  
*Trappings* of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*  
Such pageantry do to the people shown;  
There boasts thy horse's *trappings*, and thy own. *Dryden.*  
Draw him strictly to,  
That all who view the piece may know  
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *D. 1.*  
In ships decay'd no mariner confides,  
Lur'd by the gilded item and painted fides;  
Yet at a ball unthinking fools delight,  
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

**TRASH.** *n. f.* [*trass*, Hindick; *druse*, German.]

1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs.  
Lay hands upon these traitors, and their *trash*. *Shakespeare.*  
Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!  
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *trash*. *Shakespeare.*  
Who steals my purse, steals *trash*; 'tis something, nothing;  
'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands.  
But he that filches from me my good name,  
Robs me of that which neither enriches him,  
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
More than ten Hollands, or Hall's, or Stow's,  
Of trivial household *trash* he knows; he knows  
When the queen frown'd or smil'd.  
The collectors only consider, the greater fame a writer is  
in possession of, the more *trash* he may bear to have tacked  
to him. *Swift.*  
Weak foolish man! will heav'n reward us there  
With the same *trash* mad mortals with for here? *Pope.*
2. A worthless person.  
I suspect this *trash* *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
To be a patty in this injury.
3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green sickness.  
O that instead of *trash* thou'dst taken steel. *Garr.*
4. I believe that the original signification of *trash* is the lopping of trees, from the verb.

**TO TRASH.** *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop.  
Being once perfected how to grant suits,  
How to deny them; whom to advance, and whom  
To *trash* for overtopping. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
2. To crush; to humble.  
Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted Jews,  
to enumber and *trash* them, but such as becomes an ingenious people. *Hummond's Pref. Catechism.*

**TRASHY.** *adj.* [from *trash*.] Worthless; vile; useless.

A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*

**TO TRAVAIL.** *v. n.* [*travailer*, Fr.]

1. To labour; to toil.  
Being once perfected how to grant suits,  
How to deny them; whom to advance, and whom  
To *trash* for overtopping. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. *Iu. xxii. 4.*  
I *travail* not, nor bring forth children.  
She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained  
to be delivered. *Re. xii. 2.*  
His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South's Sermon.*

# TRA

**TO TRAVAIL.** *v. a.* To harass; to tire.

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste  
His *travail'd* steps. *Milton.*

**TRAVAIL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.  
As every thing of price, so this doth require *travail*. *Hook.*  
Such impotent persons as are unable for strong *travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture. *Spenser.*
2. Labour in childbirth.  
In the time of her *travail* twins were in her. *Gen. xxxviii.*  
To procure easy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**TRAVEL.** *v. n.* [*traveller*, Fr.] A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses.

**TO TRAVEL.** *v. n.* [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general: in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for labour, and *travel* for journey.]

1. To make journeys: it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.  
In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye travelling companies of Dedaim. *Milton.*  
Raphael design'd to *travel* with Tobias.  
Faint would I *travel* to some foreign shore,  
So might I to myself myself restore.  
If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*
2. To pass; to go; to move.  
By th' clock 'tis day;  
And yet dark night strangles the travelling lamp. *Shakespeare.*  
Time *travels* in divers paces, with divers persons; I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakespeare.*  
Thus flying East and West, from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*  
News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*
3. To make journeys of curiosity.  
Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*
4. To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail*.  
If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Harker.*  
I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard;  
Some time I shall sleep out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakespeare.*

**TO TRAVEL.** *v. a.*

1. To pass; to journey over.  
Thither to arrive I *travel* thus profound. *Milton.*
2. To force to journey.  
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garrisons, and they shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises. *Spens.*

**TRAVEL.** *n. f.* [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.  
Love had cut him short,  
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.  
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,  
His *travels* ended at his country-seat. *Dryden.*  
Mingled send into the dance  
Moments fraught with all the treasures,  
Which thy eastern *travel* views. *Prior.*
2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.  
Let him spend his time no more at home,  
Which would be great impeachment to his age,  
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shakespeare.*  
*Travel* in the younger fort is a part of education; in the elder a part of experience. *Bacon's Essays, No. 18.*  
A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addis.*
3. Labour; toil. This should be *travail*: as in *Daniel*.  
He wars with a retiring enemy,  
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*  
What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd  
With *travel* difficult. *Milton.*
4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.  
Thy mother well deserves that short delight,  
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and *travail* to requite. *Dryden's Virg.*
4. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.  
A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Histories engage the soul by sensible occurrences; as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

**TRAVELLER.** *n. f.* [*travailleurs*, Fr. from *travel*.]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.  
The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way  
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat. *Fairy Qu. l. ii.*  
A little ease to these my torments give,

# TRA

Before I go where all in silence mourn,  
From whole dark shores no *travellers* return. *Saunders.*

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and converted upon earth with strangers and *travellers*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.  
Farewel monsieur *traveller*: look you list and wear strange suits, and disabie all the benefits of your own country. *Shak.*  
The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore not mislead them. *Locke.*

**TRAVELTAINED.** *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel.

I have foundered nine score and odd posts: and here, *traveltained* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV. p. ii.*

**TRAVERS.** *adv.* [French.] Athwart; across. Not used.

He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakespeare.*

**TRAVESSE.** *adv.* [*a travers*, French.] Crosswise; athwart.

Bring water from some hanging grounds, in long furrows; and from those drawing it *traverse* to spread. *Bacon.*

The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse*. *Hayward.*

**TRAVERSE.** *prep.* Through crosswise.

He through the armed files  
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *averse*  
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*

**TRAVERSE.** *adj.* [*traverse*, Lat. *trave*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart.

The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*

Oak being strong in all positions, may be trusted in cross and *traverse* work for Summiers. *Watson's Architect.*

**TRAVERSE.** *n. f.*

1. Any thing laid or built cross.  
The Tifan comet with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a iost where the fittest. *Bacon.*  
Some wind instruments are blown at a small hole in the side, which straiteneth the breath at the first entrance; the rather in respect of their *traverse* and stops above the hole, which performeth the fipple's part. *Bacon.*
2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English.  
A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune. *Dryden.*  
He fees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. *Locke.*

**TO TRAVERSE.** *v. a.* [*traverse*, Fr.] It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. To cross; to lay athwart.  
Myself, and such  
As slept within the shadow of your power,  
Have wander'd with our *traverse* arms, and breath'd  
Our sufferance vainly. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
The parts should be often *traversed* or cross'd by the flowing of the tides which loosely encompass them, without fitting too straight. *Dryden's Daf. e. 10.*
2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.  
This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts. *Watson.*  
You see th' expense of long litigious laws,  
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won,  
That he who conquers is but lost undone. *Dryden.*  
John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog resolv'd to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family. *A. Vulture.*
3. To oppose so as to annul. A law term.  
Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him aright, one may lose himself in *traverse* the decree. *Bacon's Reflections on Learning.*
4. To wander over; to cross.  
He may a walk *traverse*  
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*  
The lion sinning with the hunter's spear,  
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd;  
In fullen fury *traverse* the plain,  
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*  
Believe me, prince, there's not an African  
That *traverse* our vast Numidian deserts  
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,  
But better practises thine boasted virtues. *Addis. on Cat.*  
What seas you *traverse* and what fields you fought! *Pope.*
5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.  
My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties, of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South's Sermon.*

**TO TRAVERSE.** *v. n.* To vie a posture of opposition in fencing.